MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 7th. August 1805. Number 1035.

Advertiſement.

MADEIRA WINE.

At 250 Star Pagodas per Pipe,
200 Ditto Ditto Ditto,
150 Ditto Ditro Ditto,
THESE WINES ARE ALL OLD,
AND
OF GOOD QUALITY,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. HUNTER & HAY.

Advertiſement.

DAVID YOUNG,

HAS FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW OF
Potters Flutes,
With the Additional Keys.
Madras, 6th. Auguſt 1805.

A CARD.

MRS. POWIS

HAS THE PLEASURE TO INFORM
HER FRIENDS & THE SETTLEMENT,
SHE HAS OPENED
A Choice Investment
OF
JEWELRY,
CONSISTING OF

WATCH CHAINS and SEALS—DRESS EAR-RINGS—and a variety of OTHER ARTICLES;—alſo, has a Rich Aſſortment of EUROPE PRINTED CAMBRICKS and MUSLINS—LACE VEILS—HANDKERCHIEFS—SLEEVES, &c.

TOGETHER WITH,
A large Collection of
Europe Goods.

Advertiſement.

ADMINISTRATION to the Eſtate of the late CAPTAIN JAMES BADDELY, having been granted to his Widow; all Perſons indebted or accountable to the ſaid Eſtate, or having Claims thereon, are hereby referred to Meſſrs. THOMAS PARRY and GILBERT FALCONER, the conſtituted Attornies of the Adminiſtratrix, for the concerns at Madras—and to Meſſrs. FAIRLIE and and Co. the ſubſtituted Attornies at Calcutta,

Madras, 2d. Auguſt, 1805.

Advertiſement.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate, Effects, and every other Property of the late LIEUT. CHARLES JAMES COLLINS, of the Honorable Companys 1ſt. Battalion 19th. Regiment Native Infantry, deceaſed at Ganjam, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mr. DAVID JOHNS, all perſons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted forthwith to ſtate their Claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property, to the ſaid Adminiſtrator at Vizagapaam.

Vizagapatam, 18th. July 1805.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY next, 10th. Auguſt,
At 10 o'Clock,
A LARGE
AND
VALUABLE COLLECTION
of
BOOKS,
Catalogues are ready for Delivery,

Capital and Extenſive Inveſtments

OF
EUROPE GOODS.

Burden & Smith

RESPECTFULLY BEG LEAVE
TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS,
THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING
AT THEIR SHOP,
(Under the Houſe of Meſſrs. ABBOTT AND MAITLAND,)
THE FOLLOWING
WELL CHOSEN
INVESTMENTS
OF
Mr. Nichols,
CHIEF OFFICER,
AND
MR. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON;
OF THE
Hon'ble Company's Ship
WINDHAM,
Mr. HOLDANE Second,
AND
MR. KENNET, *Fifth Officer,*
OF THE
CHARLTON,
Mr. CRUMP, Third Officer.
OF THE
CARMARTHEN,
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
SEVERAL OTHER SELECTIONS
FROM THE
THE SHIPS IN THE ROADS,
THE WHOLE FORMING
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT
of
EUROPE GOODS,
Consisting of

CLARET from Paxton and Majoribanks, PORT WINE from Harper, Paxton and Majoribanks, and Maxwell and Keys;

HOCK, from Paxton and Majoribanks, and Maxwell and Keys,

PALE ALE from Hodgſon.

CHERRY and RASPBERRY BRANDY from Hoffman.

OILMAN'S STORES, conſiſting of HAMS, CHEESE, PICKLES of ſorts; TONGUES, SALTED SALMON, French and Spaniſh OLIVES, with a variety of SAUCES.

CONFECTIONARY from HOFFMAN and KING, conſiſting of Raſpberry Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies, preſerved Raſpberries and Cherries, Comfits of Various ſorts and Brandy Fruits.

HATS from Barrodaile, Daniel and Morris, Gentlemen's ROUND, Children and Youths Beaver,

CLOTH, Superfine SCARLET, Blue, Black and different other Colours, BOAT CLOAKS, and FLANNEL.

HOSIERY, Gentlemen's and Ladies SILK and COTTON STOCKINGS.

PERFUMERY, from Smyth and Nephew, of ſorts.

SADLERY, from Milroy.
BOOTS and SHOES, from Stunt,
STATIONARY, from Greenhill,
GLASS-WARE, from Blades, Naſh and Co.
CARDS, from Harriſon and Co.
GUN POWDER, from Anderſon and Co.

ALSO
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Messrs. Burden and Smith,
WILL OPEN SHOP,
On FRIDAY, the 9th. Inſtant.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 8th. Auguſt,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 O'clock,
SEVENTY FOUR
HAMS,
From One of the Ships
IN THE ROADS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 8th. Auguſt,
At 11 O'clock.
AN INVOICE OF
Powder Horns
AND
SHOT BELTS,
A FEW HANDSOME
LONG SHAWLS,
OF DIFFERENT COLOURS,
TWO BALES OF
SALEMPORES,
AN INVOICE OF
PALM SOAP,
MILK OF ROSES.
AND ESSENCES,
AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 12th. Auguſt,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
TWENTY CASKS OF
Bordeaux Claret,
TWENTY DOZENS OF
Bordeaux Claret,
AND
TWENTY DOZEN OF
REAL FLORENCE OIL
IN FLASKS.

For Private Sale,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AN ELEGANT EDITION
OF THE
BRITISH CLASSICAL
ESSAYS,
IN
45 VOLUMES,
WITH INDEX.
CALF GILT AND LETTERED,
BY
ALEXANDER CHALMERS.
Price 50 Pagodas.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
This day WEDNESDAY, the 7th. Inſtant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
ON THE BEACH,
A QUANTITY OF
RAJAMUNDRY TEAKWOOD
AND
Tamacurra,
IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS,
FOR THE
CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASERS.
CONDITIONS:

The Purchaſers are to pay and remove their purchaſed Timber, within 5 days, in default of which it will be reſold at their riſk.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 9th. Auguſt,
At 11 o'Clock,
The Undermentioned Articles,
OF
CHINA-WARE,
Consisting of

NINE Dozen Diſhes of Sizes,
Curry Diſhes and Covers,
Twenty-nine Tea Pots,
Milk and Butter Ditto,
Forty-two Bowls of Sizes,
Eight dozen plain Tea Cups & Saucers,
Three dozen Gilt Edged Ditto,
Sneakers and Saucers,
Red Flowered Tea Cups and Saucers,
Coffee Cups and Saucers,
Gugolet and Baſons,
Earthen Black Tea, Sugar, and Milk Pots,

At the same time will be sold,
AN INVOICE OF
MOCK JEWELRY,
CONSISTING OF
NECKLACES,
BEADS of different colours,
EAR DROPS,
SET STONE RINGS,
GILT PINS, &c.
AND
A Variety of other Articles.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Six painted Book Shelves,
A four ſpring'd Bandy, with Hood,
A ſmall Railled Curricle,
A large ſized Manilla Horſe,
AND
TWO SECOND-HAND
PALANKEENS.

DOGS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 9th. Inſtant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A POINTER, TWO TERRIERS,
AND
A GREY-HOUND,
BROUGHT OUT
BY THE LAST SHIPS.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 7th. August, 1805.

HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain W. Beauchamp Proctor, to Command His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneuse.

Captain Gilbert Heathcote, to Command His Majesty's Ship Sir Edward Hughes.

Mr. Charles Faure of the Culloden, appointed a Lieutenant of the Lancaster.

Mr. William Dufty, of the Lancaster, appointed a Lieutenant of that Ship.

Accounts have been received from Commodore Osborne's Squadron, that the Napoleon, a French frigate of 36 Guns, had, on her making the Isle of France, been chased for nearly two days by a part of the Squadron, but had escaped by superiority of sailing.

It has been reported that our Squadron off Mauritius had captured a French Ship from Bourdeaux, with a very valuable Cargo.

The following Passengers have recently proceeded from Calcutta, for Europe.

Lambert Maloney Esq of the Civil Service, and Mrs Maloney—Mr. and Mrs. Boyd—Colonel R. Wood, and Lieut. Baker H. M. 17th. foot—J. A. Simpson Esq. *Barrister*—Lieut. W. Dickson, and Cornet Bacon, N. Cavalry—Lieutenants Meldrum and Cresswell, H. M. 22d foot—Captain M. R. Ford, and Lieut. Home of Infantry—Messrs J. R. Morgan, W. Butler, and J. Barker—Miss E. Barton, and Master A. Orr.

On the 2d. Instant, arrived the American Ship two Brothers, Capt. Dubois, from Madeira, left 17th. March,—and on the 3d. the American Ship Helvetius, Capt. Bowen, from *Antwerp*, left the 8th. April.

The Cutter Elizabeth, arrived on Monday, from Trincomallie.

The return of the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck to the Presidency, was announced on Wednesday last, by the Salute due to His Lordship's rank,

On the 30th. ultimo, arrived the French Brig Le Bon, captured at the Island of Diego Gracia, by His Majesty's Ship Lancaster.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, under date the 9th. of April, 1805.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Taylor, of your Establishment, retired from our Service the 15th. of March 1805.

Mr John Carnie, a Surgeon on your Establishment likewise retired from our Service the 15th. of March, 1805

We have resolved to appoint fifty-six Cadets this season for the Infantry on your Establishment, in addition to the number you were advised of in our Military Letter of the 23d January last.

We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, in further part of the number we this season (1804) agreed to send thither, viz—Lacy Gray Lord, James M'Donald, John Rich, William Haines.

COLOMBO, 24th. July, 1805,

On Thursday last, Major General The Right Hon'ble Thomas Maitland, arrived at St. Sebastins from Point de Galle, and on Friday morning he made his public entrance into the Fort, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint James Wright, Esq. to be his Private Secretary.

Major Herbert Beaver of H. M. 19th. Regiment of Foot, is appointed to act as Aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor.

Major General Maitland is pleased to make the following appointment:—Captain C. M. Edwards of Ramsay's Regiment, to be Aid-de-camp and Military Secretary to the Major General.

G. O—By Major General Maitland, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies.

A dispute having arisen between one of the Civil Servants of Government, and the Commandant of Matura, which has been referred to His Excellency the Governor, Major General Maitland feels it his duty at once to explain to the Troops under his orders, his idea in regard to all such differences, and his fixed determination in respect to the line of conduct he will pursue, wherever such disputes unfortunately happen.

He conceives that no serious Quarrel can ever occur, where both parties are actuated by that conciliatory and forbearing spirit, which can alone secure a continuation of harmony and union between the two services, and where harmony does not exist, there is little chance of the power delegated by Government, either to the Civil Servants, or to the Military Officers, being executed with credit to themselves, or advantage to the public.

The Major General will therefore in future, consider the fact of a difference existing, without reference to a critical investigation of who may be right, or who may be wrong, to be a strong prima facie ground for displeasure and for the removal of the parties concerned—Where any Officer feels himself under the necessity of remonstrating against the conduct of the Civil Servant, which, in general, cannot happen where the parties make a due sacrifice of their private feeling to the public interest, such remonstrance is to be made direct to Government—Any exertion of Military authority, to counteract the orders of the Civil Servant, or to redress a supposed grievance, is strictly forbid, and will be considered by the Major General, as a direct disobedience of his Orders.

BOMBAY,—20th. July.

By letters from Bush[illegible] we learn, that his Excellency the Persian Ambassador has left that town, preparatory to his departure for Bengal. He is to embark as soon as his baggage and horses are ready.

The Earl Camden and Metcalf for Bo[illegible]y, to sail early in May, under Convoy of Sir Tho[illegible]s Trowbridge, in the Blenhiem of 74 guns.

BIRTH.

The Lady of Captain J. Prendergast, Deputy Military Auditor General, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

David Cockburn, Esq. Zillah Judge at Dindigul, to Miss Kier.

DEATHS.

Lieutenant Moore, of H. M. 34th. Regiment.

At Calcutta, Capt. R. Brown, of the B. Artillery.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE, RECEIVED AT BOMBAY,

By the last Overland Despatches.

There is reason to hope that the Convoy from Malta and the Levant has been more fortunate than expected. It would appear that most of them were enabled to escape, from the very gallant defence of the Arrow and Acheron, as there are not certain accounts that more than two of them have been taken or destroyed.

The King of Prussia has forwarded to Petersburgh a project of a treaty of Peace between France and Russia. Should this meet with a favorable reception, it was to be followed by the Mission of an Ambassador Extraordinary from Paris.

The 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons are under orders of embarkation for the East Indies.

Nicholas Vansitart Esq is appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Thornton has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and Resident to the Hanse Towns, in the room of Sir George Rumbold.

It is said that Sir Sidney Smith is to be the third Naval Commander in India.

March 12.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex presided over the Caledonian meeting, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, which was very numerously attended. His Royal Highness appeared in the full Scottish uniform.

The Force to be sent out under General Sir James Craig is destined, we have every reason to believe, for the Mediterranean. It is to consist of five strong Battalions, and a Regiment of Cavalry. It is the opinion of well informed persons, that it will reinforce the Depot which is forming to meet any exigency at Malta.

Marshal Brune, the French Ambassador at the Ottoman Court, arrived at Strasburgh on the 5th. March, with his suite, and next day continued his route to Paris.

The Dutch army it is said, is to be reduced from 21,000 to 5000 men. All the Fortresses in the Interior of the country are to be demolished, to save the expence incurred in maintaining them. The different savings intended to be made are estimated at forty-four millions of florins.

The Hague Courant, after noticing the reports of a continental Alliance against France, concludes with the following remarkable words:—" It does not however, belong to the class of improbabilities that negociations will shortly take place between the English and French Governments with a considerable prospect of PEACE.

The Endymion has arrived at Portsmouth, with four very rich Spanish Prizes, the money alone found on board of them, amounts to a Million and a half of dollars.

The three Spanish frigates and their cargoes, are condemned as legal prizes to the captures. The share of each Captain (notwithstanding all the private property is returned,) is estimated at 90,000l sterling.

Two ships of the line from the channel fleet, have been detached under sealed orders under the command of Rear Admiral Collingwood.

Agreeably to a report made to parliament, there is at present at the disposal of government, forty thousand men that may be employed on any foreign expedition.

There are at present at Malta, thirty-four Spanish prizes, and thirty seven neutral ships that had been carried in there for examination.

The following order was published at Bologne, on the 21st. March:—

" Seamen and Soldiers of the fleet; penetrated with the most lively sense of grief, in acquitting myself of a most painful discharge of my duty, in announcing that on the 18th. of this month, at four o'clock in the morning, the fleet has lost its principal commander in the person of Admiral Bruix.—In testimony of his rare virtues and eminent talents, we have paid every just tribute of regret to his memory, and in partaking in the affliction which ought to be felt by every seaman, a friend to his country.—he has left behind him a bright example to imitate.—Called upon to succeed the Admiral in the command of the fleet, I shall employ every effort in my power, to acquit myself with the dignity attached to the important situation confided to me, and above all it is for you, Seamen, to second my exertions; by your zeal and by your courage; and to reflect that you cannot more effectually honor the memory of him, whose loss you have so many reasons to deplore, than by finishing the great work he had begun.—Bruix is no more! but his genius will never abandon us; and will guide us where ever it may be necessary for the defence of our country, and the glory of our most August Sovereign. (Signed) LACROSSE.

The Intendant of the Havannah has transmitted to the consulate at Cadiz the following letter:—

" The Negroes at St. Domingo have fifty gun boats, a goletta, and a brigantine of 14 guns. With these they have gone out to sea to the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and perpetrated the most savage attrocities against the shipping. The merchant ship La Buina, has been taken by the Negroes, and all the crew and passengers obliged to *leap over board*."

An article which appeared in an English Newspaper, stating the Austrian cordon on the frontiers of Italy, to consist of 70,000 men, is thus commented upon by the *Moniteur* of the 25th. February.

" The joy manifested by the English Papers on account of the intelligence of the establishment of a cordon of Austrian troops, will be of short duration. Instead of amounting to 70,0000 men, this cordon consisted but of three regiments, and not a single Austrian soldier has appeared on the banks of the Adige. Let the frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-house resign their hopes. The peace of the Continent will not be interrupted. The English Cabinet has not seduced a single Power; and the cannon fired at the Spanish frigates have resounded, at every Court, like those fired upon Copenhagen, on the memorably day of the second of April."

After giving the monthly statement of the British Army, the Moniteur says.

" A Nation whose forces are thus scattered throughout the universe; which is feeble every where, and to which the preservation of all its establishments is necessary, in order to the maintenance of its credit, and the support of its colossal debt; *which has it in its power to sign an honorable peace*; which rejects the advances which have been made to it, and which perceives not the blows which may be aimed at it from all quarters—is an example of the improvidence of the passions, and the blindness of frantic enmity."

The King of Sweden, and Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States of America, seem to be both actuated by the same spirit of enforcing by their Ambassadors their negociations abroad. Hence the former has sent Baron *Arm-felt* to Vienna; and the latter, General *Arm-strong* to Paris.

About 400 children, it is said, are now in a course of regular tuition to become *Roscii*. As Cicero tells us, that at Rome, whoever excelled, in any art, came at last to be called *Roscius*. These numerous Candidates may have the comfort of considering, that they may thrive hereafter in other callings, without losing their favourite appellation.

The Young Roscius was introduced to the Prince of Wales, yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, at Charleton House, by Mr. Sheridan. His Royal Highness on the entrance of this prodigy, took him by the hand and complimented him in the most flattering terms on his theatrical abilities, and assured him that he should ever find him a warm friend.

Bonaparte has been alarmed by the presence at Paris of some active adherents of the Bourbons. In the evening of the 18th. ult. a paper, printed in large letters, was posted up on all the public places, and at the corners of all the principal streets. It contained, among other paragraphs, this:

" Frenchmen; there is yet time to choose between your legitimate King, Louis XVIII. with liberty, peace, and plenty, and the barbarous foreign Usurper, with slavery, war, and misery. Upon your choice depends the happiness or wretchedness of the universe—of present as well as of future generations. Strike and remove the most guilty of men—and you remove wretchedness for ages to come. Liberty, honor, safety and tranquillity, are restored, and civilized Society saved. Remember, that by this act of vigour no innocent person suffers—but only a criminal is punished. It is a duty you owe to religion, to loyalty, as well as to justice."

Notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Police Agents, no person, on the 20th. ult. had been taken up, even upon suspicion of being concerned in this affair.

It is said that Government has two expeditions in mediation, one for Minorca and Majorca, and another for the Canary Islands. Besides these, another expedition is fitting out, and will be completed in a few weeks. Its destination report says, from its magnitude is supposed to be Spanish America?

FINANCES AND ARMY.

According to the accounts laid before Parliament, our military force has, within the last year, received an increase of 40,46 cavalry, 898 artillery, 6465 infantry, & 4290 militia, Total 15,699.

The produce of the Permanent Taxes, in the year ending the 5th. of January, 1805, amounted to the sum of 29 312 483l.—The War taxes in the same year produced 11,418,874l.—GRAND TOTAL of Permanent and War Taxes for the last year, 40,731,357l.

The duties charged in Great Britain and outstanding on bond, or otherwise respectively, amount to 7,154,637l. 18. 7d.

The expence of the barrack department in Great Britain for the year 1805, is estimated at 1,158,762l.

The Loyalty Loan, it is reported, will be sunk into a transfer of other stock.

All the Archbishops of France, who are not Cardinals, are about to receive letters of promotion as *Officers* of the Legion of Honour.

Guillemot, an accomplice of Georges, who was lately taken on the coast of Morbihan, has been executed at Vauges.

Six more waggons, laden with Spanish treasure, are now on their way from Plymouth to London, under a strong military escort.

Several Spanish vessels have been detained in the West Indies by the Centaur, Barbadoes, Cayane, and others of our cruisers on that station.

The basis of a cartel for the release of prisoners is said to have been agreed on between this country and France.

Considerable levies are raising in the province of Albania. The inhabitants of that country are among the most martial and enterprising of the Continent, and have always asserted a degree of independence, which the Porte, without specially admitting, has never deemed it prudent to oppose. Among their privileges, they claim that of serving any Powers they think proper, in their military capacity. They have proved themselves faithful, active, and patient, where ever they have been employed; and we should not be surprised to learn that a large portion of the martial population of that country had been taken into the pay of Russia.

Six ships of the line, and several gun-boats carrying 48-pounders, have been fitted out at Cadiz, to protect the entrance of the harbour against the English.

Government have contracted for a depot for 20,000 stand of arms to be erected on the Glou-cester road, without Lawford's gate.

Mr. Pratt, the eldest brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl Camden, has just entered into the 100th. year of his age, and possesses all his faculties in full vigour.

Lord Henniker was on Thursday unanimously elected a Knight of the Shire at the Castle at Oakham, in the room of the late Lord Carberry.

PAVILLION OF FLORA.

The apartment in the Pavilion of Flora, in the Thuileries, now fitted up as a private chapel for the *Pope*, was, in the year 1792, the private chapel of the late unfortunate *Queen* of France. In 1783 *Barrere* converted it into a bed-chamber for *his mistress*, who represented the Goddess of Reason in the Church of Notre Dame, where the Pope crowned Bonaparte: and was, in 1795, the bed-chamber of *Madame Bonaparte*, then the mistress of *Barres*. From the window of this appartment may be seen the place where the unfortunate Louis XVI. his beautiful Queen, a[illegible] amiable sister, the Princess Elizabeth, with 4000 good and innocent individuals, and loyal subjects, perished by the guillotine in 1793 and 1794. These singular occurrences and circumstances have produced several ludicrous caricatures.

The plague which had so long afflicted Malaga has, we lament to learn, spread its infection to Leghorn. Letters received on Tuesday from that city state, that great numbers of the inhabitants had fallen victims to its fury.

There is a report in circulation, said to originate in letters from the North of Europe, that the late meeting of the Bourbon Royal Family, was for the purpose of the formal renunciation or abdication of the titular Louis XVIII. in favour of a son of the Count d'Artois, (probably the Duke D'Angouleme;) and that a form of accession, in auguration, or coronation is to take place.

The use of the oxigenated muriatic gas has been introduced into the military hospital at Paris, for the purpose of fumigation. Apartments comprising 776,640 cubit feet were rendered perfectly salubrious at the small expence of four francs,

Epitome of the character of the late Duke of Leinster—" The attached friend of his beloved Ireland, his patriotism was unbounded, yet untainted with ambition. In his legislative capacity, steady to principle, not factious in opposition; in his magisterial, upright and impartial. If we turn from the peer to view the man, his breast was the sanctuary of piety, without affectation; of religion, without bigotry; of benevolence, without ostentation."

The Duke of Leinster's estate is full 74,000 acres in the county of Kildare alone. The late Duke had more than 2,000l. per anum fell in by lives that were lost in the rebellion of 1798.

A foreign Journal remarks, that the united ages of the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, amount only to 132 years; viz.—Alexander 27, Francis 36, Frederick 34, and Napoleon 35.

The late destructive fire at St. Thomas, is stated to have been occasioned by a negro smoking the musquito curtains of a bed; by this accident, it is now ascertained that 1500 houses and stores were destroyed, together with property to the value of ten millions of dollars; specie to a considerable amount was melted, and for the greater part lost. An old gentleman who had a large quantity of cash, which he was unable to remove, preferred to be burnt with his treasure, rather than encounter the poverty and wretchedness which would attend its loss; he accordingly perished, and the next morning his *bones* were found extended over his *iron chest*.

The ruins of a town of very considerable extent, have recently been discovered in the mountain of Gredistye, in Transylvania.

The duty on new *Negroes* imported into Jamaica was on the 1st, January, increased from three guineas and a half to four guineas.

The quantity of coffee exported from Jamaica in 1804, amounted to 22,063,380 lbs. being an increase of 6,197,689 lbs. beyond the export of the proceding year.

Fifty galley slaves are now constantly employed in digging round the triumphal arch of Severinus at Rome, which is almost half buried. Like exertions are making in removing the ruins which nearly bury Trajan's pillar, and the Temple of Jupiter Stator. The researches at Ostin are carried on with great zeal and success; same temples, and many curious articles have been found.

The quantity of American flour purchased for the use of the troops at Jamaica, during the three last years, amounted to 27,453 barrels, and cost 105,881l. The American provisions purchased for the use of the Navy on that station—during the same period, were 46,678 & one cwt. of bread, 20,546 & a half barrels of flour, 1,422 barrels of beef, & 1,552 of pork, 12,362 bushels of pease, 152,045 lbs. of rice, & 20,053 lbs. of tobacco.

Lucien Buonaparte is reported to have lately married a beautiful young *Irish* woman, who he met with at Milan, on retiring in disgust from France, in consequence of his quarrel with his brother.—Miss Patterson, wife of Jerome Buonaparte, we have already observed, was born in Ireland.

Women appear to have been infinitely less affected by the fever in Spain than men, and the deaths in consequence have been in proportion of not more than one to three.

The garden of the Empress *Josephine*, at Malmaison, has been lately enriched by numerous plants of Eastern growth, upwards of six hundred new species have been planted there, and many of them promise to become naturalised in France.

PETITION

OF THE ASSEMERY OF JAMAICA, TO HIS MAJESTY.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of JAMAICA, beg leave to approach your Throne with our aſſurances of that profound reſpect and veneration which your Majeſty's many eminent virtues have impreſſed on the minds of all your faithful Subjects.

Conſcious that it has been the delight of your Majeſty, and of the Princes of your Illuſtrious Houſe, to protect the rights, to advance the intereſts, and promote the proſperity, of every part of your extenſive Empire, with perfect confidence in your Majeſty's paternal care, we bring before you the grievances which at preſent oppreſs and threaten to ruin the loyal inhabitants of this valuable colony, before they are known to the beſt of Sovereigns.

Encouraged by the proclamations and charters of your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, our anceſtors emigrated to this iſland, and under the ſanction of *poſitive laws*, enacted when civil and political liberty was well underſtood, eſtabliſhed a trade with AFRICA, for procuring LABOURERS. By means of this intercourſe plantations were opened, and have been extended and cultivated with well-known advantages to your Majeſty's Empire.

But thoſe ſpeculative men who have propagated fanatical and chimerical ideas of *liberty and equality* in the old world, who poiſoned the minds of the inhabitants, and deluged its faireſt provinces with blood, have now attacked the rights, traduced the reputation, and ſet at nought the lives of the peaceable inhabitants of your Majeſty's WEST INDIA COLONIES

They affect to promote the happineſs of the natives of AFRICA—but your Majeſty's wiſdom, which ſoon penetrated the plauſible and deluſive guiſe aſſumed by thoſe theoriſts in Europe, will not fail to diſcover that the good they ſeek in another Continent is at beſt *uncertain*, whilſt the means they propoſe, an abolition of the SLAVE TRADE, will be immediate deſtruction to the property, and put in hazard the lives of your faithful Subjects ſettled in theſe colonies and we confidently truſt that the ſame firmneſs which protected thoſe Subjects, more immediately bleſſed with your Majeſty's preſence, from the *fatal gifts* of Liberty and Equality, will ſhield your faithful Coloniſts from dangers no leſs imminent, although concealed under pretences equally ſpecious and popular,

By laws and regulations enacted by your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, with the advice of their Parliaments a monopoly of the navigation and trade of the colonies was ſecured to the mother-country—but, as a compenſation, Great Britain, in her juſtice, gave to the ſtaples, cultivated in theſe valuable dependencies, a decided preference, or an excluſive right to ſupply her home conſumption.

As our means and proſperity increaſed, DUTIES were levied on our produce imported, and their augmentation, as the exigencies of the State required, was ſubmitted to with cheerfulneſs, whilſt kept within ſuch bounds as there was a poſſibility of ſuſtaining. Under this ſyſtem, your Majeſty's colony of Jamaica attained an enviable ſtate of proſperity, and contributed largely to that of the mother-country.

It is with the deepeſt regret that we appeal to your Majeſty's *juſtice* to protect us from the conſequences of the many deviations lately made from this ſyſtem, regarded by your colonies as a compact the moſt ſolemn, matured by experience, and ſanctioned by time.

Whilſt its obſervance on our part has been rigidly exacted, Great Britain has exempted herſelf from its operation: a *maximum* has been eſtabliſhed, limiting the price of our principal ſtaple, SUGAR, to what is barely ſufficient for its cultivation in time of peace: the protecting duty which ſecured us, in return for numberleſs reſtrictions, the conſumption of the Britiſh market, has been reduced until it is of no avail, and for the avowed purpoſe of depriving us of this equitable compenſation by encouraging the production of ſugar in the ſettlements of the EAST INDIA COMPANY: the duties levied on this commodity and on Rum have been carried ſo far beyond what they can ſupport, that the conſumption has materially diminiſhed, and great part of the exaction falls on the unfortunate planter, leaving him little or nothing for a laborious and expenſive cultivation in an unhealthy climate.

The wiſdom, the juſtice, the paternal ſolicitude of your Majeſty, are the only reſources left to your moſt loyal but diſtreſſed ſubjects in this iſland—we repoſe on them with confidence, and moſt humbly pray your Majeſty's protection for ſecuring us the ſole means of carrying on our plantations by a ſupply of *Labourers*, the enjoyment of a reaſonable profit from them by continuing the reciprocal monopoly, eſtabliſhed by ſalutary laws and ancient uſage.

And, finally, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to direct your Miniſters to bring under the review of your Majeſty's Parliament our calamitous ſituation from the effects of the preſent exorbitant duties on our ſtaples, in the hope that, by your Majeſty's moſt gracious interpoſition, ſuch an alteration may be made as ſhall *preſerve from utter ruin*, your faithful people of Jamaica.

NAVAL NEGROES.

A large ſchooner privateer of 10 guns, and a hundred men, *all Blacks*, attacked off the Iſland of St. Thomas, the Lord Nelſon, the Harmony, and Nymph, homeward-bound ſhips, and ſucceeded in carrying the latter, by boarding—ſhe afterwards engaged the Lord Nelſon for upwards of an hour and a half, within piſtol ſhot, and made ſeveral attempts to board her, but was ſo ruff handled, having her bulwarks beat in, her main bottom ſhot away, and her rigging much cut, that ſhe bore up, & left the Lord Nelſon to purſue her voyage.—The Harmony made ſail at the commencement of the action, and eſcaped.

The American officers and ſoldiers, who were wounded in the revolutionary war, are about to receive *penſions* from that Government.—General Hazen, and a few other deſerters from the Britiſh ſtandard, are to receive the amount of a ſum equal to *half-pay*, which they forfeited by their *deſertion*.

There are three Spaniſh frigates now on their paſſage from Montevideo, laden with treaſure. The ſeamen of all the veſſels in the river Plata, with the exception of two, were impreſſed to man them.

The Northampton, from Bengal, has arrived in the Downs.

The Court of Pruſſia, as has been already ſtated, has declared, that in caſe Sweden ſhould conclude a ſubſidiary treaty with England, the Pruſſian forces would occupy Swediſh Pomerania.

LONDON GAZETTE,—29th. January.

PROMOTIONS.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Col. R. Anſtruther, Adjutant-General to the Forces ſerving in Ireland, to be Col. in the Army.

CAPTAINS J. Tell, 10th. Garriſon Battalion; P. Kettlewell, P. Coulſon, R. Uniacke, and S. Francis, of the late R. I. Artillery, R. Thornhill, of the Royal Artillery; T. Fleming, of the 30th. foot; G. J. Hamilton, of the late R. I. Artillery; L. G. Tomkins, of the 27th foot; W. C. Shortt, of the 41ſt. foot; B. Stewart, of the 3d. foot; C. Fane of the Coldſtream Guards; E. Sebright, of the 1ſt foot Guards; R. H. Featherſtonhaugh, of ditto; A. Campbell, of the 94th. foot; G. Ramſey, E. W. Drozier, J. Lemoine, W. Skyring, W. Cox, S. C. Parry, R. Evans, and D. Meredith, of the R. Artillery; J. A. Stuit, of the 80th. foot; W. Fenwick, of the 34th. foot; G. D. Robertſon of the 30th. foot;

A. Anderſon, of the 33d. foot; A. M'Donald, of the 15th. Garriſon Battalion; D. Warling, of the 2d. W. I. Regiment; J. Bronwin, of the 64th. foot; D. Macpherſon, of the 92d. foot; J. Watling, of the 39th. foot; W. Stewart, of the 37th. foot; W. Shewi, of the 9th. Garriſon Battalion, R. Smart, of the 31ſt. foot; C. W. Le Geyte, of the 45th. foot; Hon. G. Mathew, of the 17th foot; W. Miller, B. Bloomfield; W. Robe, and G. Salmon, of the R. Artillery; F. Weller, of the 13th. foot; R. T. Bingham of the 1ſt foot Guards; C. Maxwall, of the 67th. foot; H. M'Kenzie, of the 41ſt. foot; R. Wright, of the R. Artillery; C. Madden, of the 44th foot; H. Cox, of the 81ſt. foot; M. Marſton, of the 48th foot; D. O'Farrel, of the 18th foot; M. C. O'Connell, of the 1ſt. W. I. Regiment; G. Fitzſimmons, of the 17th. foot, W. J. O'Connor, of the 60th foot;

D. Mahony, of the 58th. foot; J. H. Fitzſimmons, of the 65th. foot; J. Maclean, of the R. Artillery: J. Phillips, of the Coldſtream Guards; W. White, of the 60th foot; J. James, of the Marines; S. T. Dickens, of the R. Engineers: J. Harris, of the R. Artillery; P. H. Nicholl, of the 17th foot; H. J. De Courcy, of the 1ſt. foot guards; R. Smith, of the 18th. foot; J. Quayle, of the R. Artillery: Viſcount Forbes of the 3 th. foot; F. H. Doyle, of the 12th. Garriſon Battalion; J. B. Garſtin, of the 65th foot;

J. Maclean, of Champagne's Regiment; J. Clark, of the 48th. foot; H. Bird, of the 5th. foot; A. F. Barnard, of the 1ſt. foot Guards; Hon. I. Blackwood, of the 60th. foot; H. Weſtenry, of the 12th. Light Dragoons; J. Scott, of the 73d foot; G. Bowles, of the 8th. foot; A. French, of the 21ſt. foot; T. O'Dell, of the 3d. foot; T. Williamſon of the 30th. foot; H. W. Haile, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles; E. Darley, of the 62d foot; A. Campbell, of the 84th foot; R. James, of the 44th. foot; H. Wright, of ditto; T. Murray, of the 18th foot; D. Leeky, of the 45th foot; D. Roſs, of the 38th foot; T. W. Haſwell, of the 3d. foot: T. Fotheringham, of the 3d. foot Guards; P. Capoll, of De Rolle's Regiment; A. Mohr, of ditto; T, Smith, of the 14th Light Dragoons; H. Nixon, of the 44th foot; and W. H. Bunbury, of the 35th. foot,—TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.

56th. Regiment of foot, Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. Brooke, from half pay of the 96th. foot, to be Major, vice Armſtrong. who exchanges—60th. ditto, Capt. F. St. Mart, to be Major, vice Drummond promoted.—

5th Garriſon Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Wilſon, from the 21ſt. foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Adams who exchanges.

BREVET.—Major W. M. Pleydell, of the 59th. foot, to be Lieut. Col in the Army.—Captains the Hon. T. Mullens, of the 44th. foot; H. Yonge, of the 3d. Weſt India Regiment; W. Gray, on the Staff at the Army Depot, to be Majors in the Army.

STAFF.—Lieut. B. Webſter, of the 2d. Weſt India Regiment, to be Brigade Major to the forces ſerving in Jamaica.—J. Story, Eſq. to be Paymaſter of a Recruiting Diſtrict.

LONDON,—10th. March.

The negotiations in which Pruſſia has embarked, with a view of ſettling the differences between Ruſſia and France, are ſaid to have already made conſiderable progreſs. It is certain that the Cabinet of Berlin has made ſtrong remonſtrances to Ruſſia againſt the North of Germany being made the theatre of war; and that each party gave way to a great degree of warmth in the diſcuſſion of ſome points connected with this queſtion.

America will doubtleſs ſeek to avail itſelf of the Spaniſh carrying trade; but we hope the vigilance of our cruizers, and the energy of our Government, will prevent any flag becoming the mere cover for the commercial enterpriſe of our enemies.

There are reports of two more Spaniſh veſſels having been captured by our cruizers, one from Lima, and the other from Montevideo, having on board a million and a half of dollars. The merchants of Cadiz alone are ſtated to have on its homeward bound paſſage treaſure to the amount of twelve millions of piaſtres.

On the 14th. ult. a French corps of 18,000 men, was ſtationed between Cevignola and Godgio, waiting orders to enter the Neapolitan territory.

A Spaniſh Lieutenant-General, named Filangeric, has arrived at *Ferrol*, to take the command of the troops in garriſon (10,000 in number;) and he is to have at his diſpoſal 700 ſeamen, commanded by French Officers. The inhabitants are alſo organiſed into a corps for the defence of the town.

The States of Bohemia have granted 400,000 dollars for the purpoſe of purchaſing corn, to avoid the famine with which they are threatened.

In the Madrid Gazette, it is aſſerted, that on the day on which the declaration of War was publiſhed in that City, the King ſigned a Treaty of Alliance with Portugal, in virtue of which, the latter Government, declares itſelf an ally of Spain.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Mulgrave's Office with deſpatches from the Courts of Peterſburgh and Stockholm, Negociations for the concluſion of a treaty between theſe two powers and Great Britain, may be conſidered as concluded, as the parties are perfectly agreed on the conditions.

The garriſon of Gibraltar, ſince the arrival of General Fox with his re-inforcements, conſiſts of eight thouſand men.

THE JUVENILE ROSCIUS.

ORIGINAL STRICTURES.

The beſt accounts of him are, that he was born Sept. 17th. 1791, at St Chad's, Shrewſbury, where his Father then reſided, but removed ſoon after to Ballynahinch, near Belfaſt, in Ireland, where he is commercially engaged as a farmer and linen manufacturer; his Mother's name was Stanton, and ſhe is ſtated to poſſeſs ſome ſettled property, which is entailed upon this ſon.—The exact height of BETTY is 4 feet 10½ inches, his weight 6 ſtone 3lb. which will give ſome idea to our readers of the *total* of his *apparant* dimenſions.—It was in the ſummer of 1802, that the Child ſaw a Theatric Exhibition, which was the play of Pizarro, at Belfaſt, ſupported by Mrs. Siddons in Elvira.—This decided his deſtination, and his immediate and perfect imitation of Mrs Siddons, ſoon convinced the dulleſt obſerver that his intuitive propenſity was not to be reſiſted, and in Auguſt, 1803, the Manager of the Belfaſt Theatre, upon his ocular conviction of the Boy's power, engaged him for four nights.—His firſt appearance was in Oſman in Zara *(from Voltaire)*.—His reception was ſuch as his wonderful endowments merited, and procured him an increaſing round of engagements at all the principal provincial Theatres of Ireland and England for a twelvemonth, in which he has actually earned beyond 6000l. now to be increaſed by the richer harveſt of fame and fortune in the Metropolis of Europe! It is no detraction to the merits of this wonderful Youth to obſerve that he has had for a year the domeſtic tutorage of a Mr Hough, a veteran Prompter of the Iriſh Stage, and who forms a part of Mr. Betty's family, which in ſome way accounts for his permature knowledge of ſtage buſineſs, a knowledge which however it may be undervalued by ſuperficial obſervers, is not to be attained either by chance or intuition, in theſe our poſt-miraculous days? We cannot think well of his being permitted to play (as now) five nights in the week; ſuch exertions of mind and lungs, cannot but be detrimental at his half-formed juvenile years, when nature is but naſcent? We will not pronounce deciſively that embrio excellence will infallibly proceed to full grown perfection, there being too many contrary inſtances upon record, but ſurely ſuch promiſe ſhould be aſſiduouſly nurtured by every poſſible care and forbearance His characters of this paſt week have been Achmet, Douglas, and Frederick. His engagement is (at Covent-Garden) 50l per night and a free benefit (full 600l more) for twelve nights; at Drury-Lane we conceive it is higher, as having loſt him (apparently) by an ill-timed parſimony, it is only by a flaw in his agreement with Covent-Garden that he engages with them for his intervals of time, againſt which proviſion had been omitted.

LONDON,—19th. March.

On the 26th. of February the French frigate Cornelian, of 40 guns put into Genoa; ſhe belonged to the fleet that ſailed from Toulon, and from which ſhe had ſeperated in a heavy gale, off Sardinia.—The cordon between Leghorn and Piſa, has been diſcontinued, and a free intercourſe between theſe cities reſtored.

There is a confirmation of a treaty of alliance and Friendſhip being on the *tapis* between the Engliſh government, and the black Chief of St. Domingo, a treaty by which Jamaica engages to furniſh that of Haite with proviſions and ſuch ſupplies as they may have occaſion for, in conſequence of ſome commercial advantages to be obtained in return from their allies.

In the houſe of commons on the 14th. Inſtant, the tax on horſes for labour was rejected by a majority of three voices, 76 againſt 73.

The two Spaniſh ſhips from Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz have been captured by the Pallas frigate of 32 guns. The former had on board a very rich cargo, beſides 149,000 dollars, and one caſe of gold; the cargo of the other conſiſted of Achia wood, beſides 432,000 dollars, and two boxes filled with golden medals.

A Daniſh ſhip arrived at Naples mentions having fallen in with a Ruſſian Squadron in the Mediterranean, and that ſhe had ſeen a Ruſſian ſhip of the line near Meſſina.

The principal ſtates of Swediſh Pomerania, juſtly alarmed at the reports now in circulation relative to the immediate concluſion of a treaty of alliance between Sweden and England, in conſequence of which, a body of Swediſh troops, ſubſidized by Great Britain, are to be ſent to that country, have made repreſentations to the King upon the ſubject, informing him of the inconveniences which would neceſſarily reſult to their country, which in that event, would be expoſed to an invaſion of the French troops ſtationed in the Electorate of Hanover, the more eſpecially, as in ſuch caſe Pruſſia would no longer protect the neutrality of Swediſh Pomerania.

The is now no doubt of a good underſtanding between Auſtria and France, and the aſpect of affairs on the continent promiſes no co-operation at leaſt, none in which Auſtria or Pruſſia will take a ſhare. Deſpatches are ſaid to have been received from Ruſſia to a very late date. The ſpeculation upon their contents is very contradictory; but it is generally believed Ruſſia promiſes nothing but friendly interceſſion.—Indeed ſo uninviting is the appearance of every thing on the Continent, and ſuch the known prudence of *Alexander*, that it is not likely, under the preſent circumſtances, that he would interfere; particularly when the quarrel is not his own. As to a Continental attack upon France, it is impoſſible there can be any yet a while.—Sweden is the only power who is warm for hoſtility; but from ſome late circumſtances which have tranſpired, it would ſeem that even Sweden was not actuated by motives wholly diſintereſted.

LUXURY.—The preſent generation is hardly aware of the very late date of moſt of the modern refinements of which we now partake. In a newſpaper of the year 1715, it is recorded "that the Princeſs of Wales (afterwards the Queen of Geo. II.) received a preſent of *Weſt India Pine-apple*, brought over *alive* in tub of earth," for which the donor had the honour to kiſs her hand.

NEW HARBOUR.

The following is an account from Truro in Cornwall. It has long been matter of ſurpriſe to intelligent ſeamen, that that part of the Britiſh navy, which is employed in the blockade of Breſt, Rochefort, Ferrol, &c as well as all ſhips of war in general, cruiſing in the chops of the Channel, ſhould be obliged, whenever they ſtand in need of ſhelter or ſupplies, to over-run one of the fineſt harbours of England, for the remote and dangerous road-ſtead of Torbay, or the little leſs dangerous anchorage of Cawſand bay or the Sound It remained for the preſent Adminiſtration to remedy the ſyſtem of their predeceſſors: and Mr Lockhood, a maſter in the navy, has been at Falmouth taking ſoundings, &c and is returned to London to report upon the capacity of that harbour to receive and accommodate a part of the Britiſh navy. It is a well known fact, that "when King William reſolved to form a dock and baſon for his navy, weſt of Portſmouth, he ſent a ſurveyor to examine whether Plymouth or Falmouth ſhould be ſelected for the purpoſe. The ſurveyor preferred Falmouth in his judgement; but the Lords of the ground near Plymouth, induced him to act againſt his judgment. A *handſome preſent* changed his report; and Falmouth loſt the opportunity of becoming a Royal Dock-yard, becauſe its Killigrew was not a St. Aubin."

It is ſtated in the New York Papers, that "the Blacks in St. Domingo, apprehenſive that they would ſpeedily be attacked by a French force from Europe, were buſily employed in fortifying the interior of the coaſt. Deſſalines continued at Aux-Cays, without ſeeming to have any particular object in view."

The Paris Gazettes mention the death of Admiral Bruix; and the approaching chriſtening of the infant Napoleon-Lewis, by the hands of the Pope.

HAGUE, *6th. March*.—Yeſterday the plan of the new Conſtitution, was communicated by the Directory to the Legiſlative Body, with a requeſt to be authoriſed to lay the ſame before the Batavian nation, for its acceptance or rejection; and at the ſame time to propoſe that M. Schimmelpenninck ſhall be Penſionary.

Dutch papers of a late date, ſtate, that propoſals for an offenſive and defenſive treaty of alliance have been made by the Court of Peterſburgh to that of Vienna, and that the negociations on this ſubject are ſtill pending. It is added, that this overture has derived conſiderable weight from the ſtrong recommendation it has received from the Pruſſian Government. The circumſtance of 5,000,000l. of the new loan being expreſsly intended for continental purpoſes, muſt not be conſidered as attached to the reſult of the above negociations.

Italian letters poſitively aſſert, that the King of Naples, with the formal conſent of the Emperor Napoleon, has fully eſtabliſhed the ſyſtem of neutrality which he has hitherto adopted. The King has already received aſſurances from Gen. St. Cyr, that the French troops ſhould not ſtir beyond the line of demarcation if not compelled to do ſo by unexpected hoſtile enterprizes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 9.—On the 15th. of December laſt, the Beys obtained a deciſive victory near Minie, two days journey from Cairo, over the Arnauts, or the Albaneſe, commanded by Mahommed Ally. The Albaneſe have loſt 3000 men in this affair, ſome by the ſword, and ſome in the river. The ſafety of the roads, and the navigation of the Nile, ſuffer much by this circumſtance—nothing can arrive at Cairo or at Alexandria, and the ſcarcity is extreme.

LONDON,—5th. April.

A letter from Antigua of the 26th. February ſtates, that in the attack on Dominica "the Militia ſuffered very materially in killed and wounded—they repulſed the enemy three times were but at laſt obliged to yield to ſuperior numbers. The whole of the ſhipping have fallen into the hands of the French.

Bonaparte has been congratulated by ſeveral of the Foreign Ambaſſadors on the birth of a ſon to Prince Beauharnois; and Prince Murat has taken the oaths as Grand Admiral of France.

Letters from Berlin, dated the 10th. ſtate, that the King of Pruſſia, in conſequence of a grand conference held at Portſdam, in the preſence of his firſt ſtarteſmen, has ſent orders to Warſaw and the principal parts of Pruſſian Poland, to prohibit the exportation of *corn*, and to collect large magazines for ſupplying a conſiderable army. The King has likewiſe ordered the inſpectors of fortifications and military governors, to ſend him a report reſpecting the ſtate of the fortreſſes under their command.

The *Pigot Diamond*, has been purchaſed by Bonaparte. It formed part of Madame Bonaparte's necklace on the day of the coronation.

The Hon. Captain Leveſon Gower, one of the Members of Parliament for Truro, and who had been ſome months a priſoner in France, is returned to England, being exchanged for the French General Boyer.

The report of Lord Moira being about to accept the Government of Ireland, gains ground daily; and it was yeſterday re-aſſerted, with increaſed confidence, that his Lorſhip returns to Scotland for the purpoſe only of ſettling has affairs in that quarter. This circumſtance, if it be correctly ſtated, muſt have reſulted from the late happy reconciliation.

A ve[illegible]pondence is kept up between [illegible] and Pruſſi[illegible] Governments.

[illegible] ports on the ſouth [illegible]iat[illegible] are at preſent occupied by the French troops [illegible]e number of which is continually increaſing in the Neapolitan State. General St. [illegible]r cauſes the troops which he had lately reviewed, to be [illegible] exerciſed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—27th. March.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

Mr. FOX rose, and spoke to the following effect:—In the course of my Parliamentary life I never rose to execute any duty with more satisfaction than I feel upon this occasion.—Certainly I am happy in being the instrument to present a Petition, which, whatever be its merits (upon which I shall make no observation at present,) offers the most satisfactory proof that the great body of the Catholics of Ireland, whatever exception there may be, seek to remedy the grievances they feel, by legal means—by an application to the Imperial Parliament—by a mode the most constitutional & respectful that could be devised. The Honourable Member, after having read some part of the Petition, concluded with moving for leave to bring it up, which being granted, the Petition was brought up and read as follows:

To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Knights, Citizens, & Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and of others, his Majesty's Subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion,

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are stedfastly attached to the Person, Family, & Government of their most gracious Sovereign—that they are impressed with sentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benignant laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign—and that they contemplate with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the British Constitution.

Your Petitioners most humbly state, that they have solemnly and publicly taken the oaths prescribed by law to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, as tests of political and moral principles—and they confidently appeal to the sufferings which they have long endured, and the sacrifices which they still make, rather than violate their consciences (by taking oaths of a religious or spiritual import contrary to their belief,) as decisive proofs of their profound and scrupulous reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath.

Your Petitioners beg leave to represent, that by these awful tests they bind themselves in the presence of the All-seeing Deity whom all classes of Christians adore, "to be faithful, and *bear true allegiance* to their most gracious Sovereign Lord, *King George the Third*, and him to *defend*, to the utmost of their power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity, to do their utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his heirs, all treason and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them, and faithfully to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of their power, the succession to the Crown in his Majesty's family, against any person or persons whatsoever*" *that by those oaths*, "they renounce and abjure obedience & allegiance to any other person claiming or *pretending* a right to the Crown of this realm—that they reject and detest, as unchristian and impious, to believe that it is lawful in any ways to injure any person or persons whatsoever under pretence of their being HERETICS, and also that unchristian and impious principle, that no faith is to be kept with Heretics—that it is no article of their faith, and that they renounce and reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope & Council, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or by any person whatsoever—that they do not believe that the POPE of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, or power, superiority, or pre-eminence within this realm—that they firmly believe that no act, in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused, by or under pretence or colour that it was done for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any Ecclesiastical power whatsoever, and that it is not an article of the Catholic faith—neither are they thereby required to believe or to profess that the Pope is infallible, or that they are bound to obey any order in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any Ecclesiastical power should issue or direct any such order:—but, on the contrary, they hold, that it would be simple to pay any respect or obedience thereto—that they do not believe that any sin whatsoever committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope, or of any Priest, or of any person or persons whatever, but that any person who receives absolution for the same, without a sincere sorrow for them, and a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to GOD, so far from obtaining thereby any remission of his sins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a sacrament;" *and by the same solemn obligation*, "they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmost of their power, the settlement and arrangement of property in their country, as established by the laws now in being—that they have disclaimed disavowed, and solemnly abjured any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, for the purpose of substituting a Catholic Establishment in its stead;" and they have also solemnly sworn "that they will not exercise any privilege to which they are or may become entitled to disturb or weaken the Protestant Religion, or Protestant Government in Ireland."

Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to shew, that however painful it is to their feelings, that it should still be thought necessary to exact such tests from them (and for them alone of all his Majesty's subjects,) they can with perfect truth affirm, that the political and moral principles which are thereby asserted, are not only conformable to their opinions and habits, but are expressly inculcated by the religion which they profess; and your Petitioners most humbly trust, that the religious doctrines which permit such tests to be taken, will be pronounced by this Honorable House to be entitled to a toleration, not merely partial, but complete, under the happy Constitution and Government of this realm; and that his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, holding those principles, will be considered as subjects, upon whose fidelity the State may repose the firmest reliance.

Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that twenty-six years have now elapsed, since their most gracious Sovereign, and the Honorable Houses of Parliament in Ireland, by their public and deliberate act, declared, that "from the uniform, peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for a long series of years, it appeared reasonable and expedient, to relax the disabilities and incapacities under which they laboured, and that it must tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but to the prosperity and strength of all his Majesty's dominions, that his Majesty's subjects of all denominations should enjoy the blessings of a free Constitution, and should be bound to each other by mutual interest and mutual affection—a declaration, founded upon unerring principles of justice and sound policy, which still remains to be carried into full effect †;" although your Petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the apprehensions which retarded its beneficial operation previous to the Union, cannot exist in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that, by virtue of divers Statutes, now in force, his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, who form so great a proportion of the population of Ireland, and contribute so largely to the resources of the State, do yet labour under many incapacities, restraints, and privations, which affect them with peculiar severity *in almost* every station of life; that, more especially, they are denied the capacity of sitting or voting in either of the Honorable Houses of *Parliament*, the manifold evils consequent upon which incapacity, they trust it is unnecessary to unfold or enumerate to this Hon. House.

They are disabled from holding or exercising, unless by a special dispensation, any CORPORATE OFFICE whatsoever, in the cities and towns in which they reside; they are incapacitated and disqualified from holding or exercising the offices of SHERIFFS and Sub-Sheriffs, and various offices of trust, honor and emolument in the State, in his Majesty's Military and Naval service, and in the administration of the laws in this their native land.

Your Petitioners, declining to enter into the principal detail of the many incapacities and inconveniencies avowedly inflicted by those statutes upon his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, beg leave, however, most earnestly to solicit the attention of this Hon. House to the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and suspicion, which those statutes generate and keep alive.

For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that in consequence of the hostile spirit thereby sanctioned, their hopes of enjoying even the privileges which, through the benignity of their most gracious Sovereign, they have been capaciated to enjoy, are nearly altogether frustrated; insomuch, that they are in effect shut out from almost all the honours, dignities, and Offices of trust and emolument, in the State, from rank and distinction in his Majesty's ARMY and NAVY, and even from the lowest situations and franchises in the several cities and corporate towns throughout his Majesty's dominions.

And your Petioners severely feel that this unequalled interdiction of those of their communion from all municipal stations, from the franchises of all guilds and corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to those situations, is not an evil terminating in itself; for they beg leave to state that, by giving an advantage over those of their communion to others, by whom such situations are exclusively possessed, it establishes a species of qualified monopoly, universally operating in their disfavour, contrary to the spirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom of trade.

Your Petitioners likewise severely feel that his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, in consequence of their exclusion from the offices of SHERIFFS and sub-sheriffs, and the hostile spirits of those statutes, do not fully enjoy certain other inestimable previleges of the British Constitution, which the law has most jealously maintained and secured to their fellow subjects.

Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the distinction which has conceded the Elective and denied the REPRESENTATIVE franchise to one and the same class of his Majesty's subjects, which detaches from property its proportion of political power under a Constitution whose vital principle is the union of the one with the other, which closes every avenue of legalised ambition against those who must be presumed to have great credit and influence amongst the mass of the population of the country, which refuses to Peers of the realm all share in the Legislative Representation, either actual or virtual, and renders the liberal profession of the LAW to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffic, despoiled of its honours.

Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that the exclusion of so numerous and efficient a portion of his Majesty's subjects as the Roman Catholics of this Realm from civil honours and offices, and from advancement in his Majesty's army and navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the most valuable resources of the British Empire, by impeding his Majesty's general service, stifling the most honourable and powerful incentives to military and civil merit, and unnecessarily restricting the exercise of that bright prerogative of the Crown, which encourages good subjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions by a well regulated distribution of public honours and rewards.

Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to submit, that these manifold incapacities, restrains, and privations, are absolutely repugnant to the liberal and comprehensive principles recognised by their most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland; that they are impolitic restraints upon his Majesty's Royal Prerogative, that they are hurtful and vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people, and that the total abolition of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to, the perfect security of every establishment, religious or political, now existing in this realm.

For your Petitioners most explicitly declare, that they do not seek or wish, in the remotest degree, to injure or encroach upon "*the rights,* "*privileges, immunities, possessions or revenues,* "*appertaining to the Bishops and Clergy of the* "*Protestant Religion, as by law established, or* "*to the churches committed to their charge, or to* "*any of them,*‡" the sole object of your Petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow subjects, of the full benefits of the British Laws and Constitution.

Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to observe, that, although they might well and justly insist upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects to the Legislature, and their dutiful submission to the laws, yet they most especially rest their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manfiest conduciveness of the measure which they solicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, strength, and happiness of the British Empire; and your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accomplishment, from its evident justice and utility, do most solemnly assure this Honourable House, that their earnest solicitude for it at this peculiar crisis principally arises from their anxious desire to extinguish all motives to disunion and all means of exciting discontent.

For your Petitioners most humbly state it as their decided opinion that the enemies of the British Empire, who meditae the subjugation of Ireland, have no hope of success, save in the disunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is that your Petitioners are deeply anxious at this moment that a measure should be accomplished which will annihiliate the principle of religious animosity, and animate all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects to an enthusiastic defence of the best Constitution that has ever yet been established.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly presume to express their earnest but respectful hope that this Hon. House will, in its wisdom and liberality, deem the several statutes now in force against them no longer necessary to be retained, and that his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion may be effectually relieved from the operation of those statutes, and that so they may be restored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the British Constitution, and to every inducement of attachment to that Constitution equally and in common with their fellow subjects throughout the British Empire.

and your Petitioners will ever pray.

* This oath is impo[illegible] of 1773, and 1793, and [illegible] in Court, [illegible] Catholic to any exemption [illegible] the old Penal laws.

† This is the preamble of the Irish Statute of 1778, when the relaxation commenced.

‡ This comprehends the very words of his Majesty's Coronation Oath.

SLAVE TRADE.—The order of the day being for the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, at a time to be limited, *Mr. Wilberforce*, after a few observations moved, that the Bill be now read a second time. *Gen. Gascoigne*, in an excellent speech, opposed all the measures of the Bill, in *toto*, and concluding by moving, by way of amendment, that the word, "*now*," in the motion be expunged, and "*this day six months*," substituted in its stead. This brought on a warm debate, in which it was asserted, by the opposers of the Bill—that the interest now proposed to be sacrificed would effect the revenue to the amount of 20 millions sterling, the imports in the year 1803, exceeding 17 millions—that such a sacrifice of the West India settlements, if agreed to by the Legislature, would prove the commercial ruin of the town of Liverpool, which, in the course of a century, had improved its shipping from one hundred little barks to upwards of five thousand large ships; improved its capital from ten thousand pounds to upwardr of twenty millions; and had increased its population from two thousand to ninety thousand inhabitants—that the destruction of the West India trade would prove the destruction also of our Naval power, the laudible pride and great security of the British Empire. *Mr. Pitt*, *Mr. Fox*, &c. supported the Bill. At length the House divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 77; against it, 70; majority for the amendment, 7. The Bill is consequently thrown out for the present Sessions. *Feb. 27.*

Respecting the fever at Woolwich, which has caused so much alarm in town, it appears, by the best information to be the Typhus, or a species of jail fever. It has been wholly confined to the Cadet Academy. About 30 of the Gentlemen have been confined with it; but only one has died.

The reinforcements of Troops from Cork, were spoken with on the 13th of February, to the Southward of Madeira, and were expected to reach Barbadoes early in March. No certain account of their arrival has, however, been yet received.—With respect to Dominica, we understand that General Prevost continued bravely to hold out so late as the 6th, March. A reinforcement of 500 men, had been sent to him by General Meyers, and with this addition to his force, hopes were entertained that he would be able to drive the enemy off the Island—It was indeed, reported at Barbadoes, the beginning of last month, that the French squadron had abandoned that particular enterprize, and proceeded against some of the other islands—with no greater prospect of success. Other accounts state, that it was the intention of the enemy to form a junction with the Spanish squadron at the Havannah, and to bring from thence the troops which had been landed there from St. Domingo, supposed to consist of five or six thousand men, for the supposed purpose of making an attack upon Jamaica.

It is rumoured at Portsmouth, that the destination of the Expedition will be altered, and that the troops will proceed to the West Indies.

Much care is devoted in France to the culture of the New Zealand hemp, which we have repeatedly recommended to the consideration of our botanists, as uniting at once the softness and pliability of silk and the strength of hemp. The Eucalyptus, which grows in New South Wales, and rises to 150 feet in height, and to 24 feet in diameter, has germinated in France, and it is expected will grow there to perfection.

Yesterday the Sheriffs of London, and Middlesex, went in state from Guildhall to the House of Commons, and presented the Petition for enlarging and better regulating of Smithfield Market.

The Surgeons of the Navy, after ten years service, are to be allowed 20s. a day full pay, and 10s. a day half pay, and the latter are to be allowed full pay, and half pay in proportion after a shorter service than 10 years. A more suitable provision is also to be made for the widows of Officers.

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

A HANDSOME Pair of PISTOLS by Wogdon, Gold Pans and Touch-hole, and hair Triggers complete, in a Mahogany Case.

Price 80 Pagodas,

ALSO

A JET BLACK [illegible]EGUE

BANDY HORSE,

Rising 7 Years,

PERFECTLY SOUND AND QUIET,

AND A FAST GOER,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,

who has no further use for him,

PRICE 200 PAGODAS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*